

# Goldsboro Weekly Argus.

MILLERS Drug Store  
and  
Clove Seed at  
LAWN GRASS, Cut Hair  
and Golden Millet

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS  
for all kinds of  
PATENT MEDICINES,  
at lowest figures.  
Grass Clover and Millet  
Seeds  
MILLERS Drug Store.

This ARGUS is the people's rights,  
Both an eternal vigil keep  
No scolding strains of Maia's sun,  
Can lull its hundred eyes to sleep.

VOL. XVI.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY APRIL 19, 1894.

NO. 25

## WHAT IS A SONNET?

What is a sonnet? 'Tis a flash of light,  
That on a sudden strikes across the void,  
Full from the clouds that all day  
Mocked at those:  
Anon a star upon the brow of night,  
A single star enkindled on heaven's  
height,  
Flaming its warning from eternity;  
Perchance some stately, heavy'dward  
pointing tree;  
An eagle, circling slowly up from sight,  
Again the rain down-dashed against a  
tower;  
Or on a new-raised mound soft falling  
snow;  
One child not well, one drooping garden  
flower  
Beth me'er so loved as when about to  
go;  
Poet—it is to thy keen vision's power,  
On glances at heaven or earth—the  
sonnet, lo!

## The Minnesota Democrats.

The address of Minnesota Democrats, in which they denounce those Democratic senators who are standing in the way of tariff legislation, will receive the hearty approval of the Democratic masses throughout the country. The address may name two or three senators who are not guilty as charged but there are undoubtedly a number of men in the senate who deserve the mask of Democrats that they may the better betray our cause.

David B. Hill has brought down upon himself the contempt of the country by his recent speech but there are other Democrats in the senate who have their knives whetted for the Wilson bill and we fear that they will use them with deadly effect.

The eyes of the Democracy are on these men and if they carry out their miserable scheme they will receive the blistering rebuff to which they are entitled.

It would, however, be a poor compensation for the defeat of the tariff bill to see these men made odious. They are in a position to inflict a terrible blow on the party. Every loyal Democrat in senate should be at his post constantly and should use all his might and main to prevent the mischief that is being plotted against the Wilson bill.

## Church Dedication.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 11. The magnificent Abbey Church at St. Mary's College, at Belmont, fourteen miles from this city, was solemnly dedicated to God's service by His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, this morning in the presence of bishops, prelates and priests from all parts of the South and North, and of an immense concourse of people, Catholic and non-Catholic.

Cardinal Gibbons and party arrived at Belmont Tuesday noon and received a great ovation. Every honor that the Church and personal reverence and affection could show was expressed.

The Abbey church is the most magnificent church building in the State. The windows were made in the Royal Art Gallery, Munich, and the other decorations and furnishings are in elegant keeping therewith. The dedicatory exercises began this morning at 9 o'clock and lasted until 12. The church, which was richly decorated, was dedicated by the Cardinal assisted by fifty of the clergy. After the address by the Cardinal, Bishop Haid officiated. A concourse of 1,000 people witnessed the exercises, the most impressive ever conducted in the State. Mozart's 12th Mass was rendered by a full choir and orchestra. The Cardinal will leave Belmont to-morrow on his return to Baltimore.

## Fire at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, April 12.—The American Glucose Works, the largest of the kind in the country, were discovered to be on fire shortly after 7:30 o'clock tonight and by 9:30 they were totally destroyed. The fire soon spread to Holmes' lumber yards and to the public fish market and at this writing is not under control. Ambulances from all the city hospitals have been summoned. Several firemen have been injured and taken to the hospitals. It is rumored that some of the employees of the glucose works were caught by the flames and have been burned to death. There is great confusion and excitement in the vicinity. The money loss is already in excess of a million dollars.

H. Helmenan, writes: One box of Japanese Flea Cure has cured me of cases of years standing after being treated by New York's best physicians. For sale by J. F. Miller & Son, Goldsboro, N. C.

Torchon Laces by yesterday's express at New York Bargain Store, 3, B. & C.

## THE STATE BANK TAX.

The New York Times expresses the hope that Congress will pass a bill repealing the tax on state bank issues and believes that such legislation could be had without incurring any of the dangers which are suggested by the opponents of State banks of issue.

The Times says: "We have at times expressed our conviction that the revival of 'wild-cat' banks and bank notes, which the Republican organs have predicted as the inevitable consequence of the repeal of the state bank note tax, was not a serious peril because, in the conditions of trade and finance in the present day, such banks could not keep their circulation out for any length of time. But it is, of course, far better that such experiments, though bound to be short-lived, should not be permitted. All risk in this connection can be avoided by the repeal of the tax with conditions adequate to the security of the notes, and for this purpose the bill of Mr. John De Witt Warner, of this city (house bill No. 5,585 February 5, 1884.) To provide for a safe and elastic bank note currency' has great merit."

The Atlanta Journal published an analysis of the Warner bill on the day it was introduced. It seems to us to be about the best measure of the kind that has been offered. It repeals the ten per cent. tax only as to banks which comply with its provisions and the conditions it imposes give ample security for the proposed currency.

The notes are furnished in blank by the comptroller of the currency, and have the same security against counterfeiting as the national bank notes now have.

The notes are secured by an absolute first lien on all assets; by the personal liability of share holders to double the par value of their shares; by a limitation of the issue to 75 per cent. of the paid up and unimpaired capital, which cannot be less than \$50,000; by a guarantee fund of three per cent. of all circulation, derived from a tax of one-half of one per cent per annum until the fund is completed, and, finally, adequate and convenient provision for the redemption of notes at a city within the state where the bank is situated, to be approved by the comptroller. Any bank availing itself of the privileges of the act is subject to investigations and report by the comptroller's examiners, as national banks now are.

There is nothing in the bill requiring the deposit of collateral securities, either federal or state, for the redemption of the notes but the provisions we have referred to afford sufficient safeguards of the proposed issues. As the New York Times says:

## "The Machine."

We had not purposed exposing the Salisbury Herald to the execration of those Democratic newspapers among us which are casting odium upon "the machine" and all its defenders; and in Sunday's paper, we upbraided the journal which had called for the organization of the Democratic party, without indicating it by name. The Herald is less considerate of itself than we were of it, for it comes promptly to the scratch and acknowledges that it was the guilty offender against the higher ideal which has been set up in our midst. Not only so, but it repeats itself with emphasis, saying, among other things:

We repeat that Democrats were organizing for the fight against the enemy. The kind of organization outlined in the Observer is the kind of organization that the Herald wants to see put in effect as soon as possible, and it wants to have it so perfect that it will embrace every school district in North Carolina. This is absolutely necessary if North Carolina is to be kept in the Democratic column. We can no more hope to win without an organization to direct and concentrate our forces than an army of undisciplined and raw recruits without officers to lead and direct its movements could hope to win a victory against well-disciplined veterans skilled and experienced officers. The Herald wants a "machine" of the kind indicated, and it is willing to share its part of the responsibility in having it established.

We again warn the Salisbury Herald and everybody else that whoever raises a voice in behalf of the organization of the Democratic party renders himself obnoxious to the charge of being a "machine politician." If you have an organization you have a machine; there is no doubt about that; the terms are interchangeable; they mean the same thing.

The Herald seems to know and understand this, and yet it repeatedly reiterates its behalf in party organization, saying, in so many words, that we cannot win without it.

We would not, really, be surprised to learn that there is a considerable sentiment of this kind abroad in the State. We notice, for instance, that W. D. Alexander, Esq., an excellent Democrat and citizen of this county, said in the court house here last Saturday, upon taking his seat as the newly-elected chairman of the Democratic County Executive committee, "it is more important for the Democratic party to organize this year than ever before." Entertaining such views as these, Mr. Alexander is no more nor less than a machine Democrat, and yet he is accounted by everybody who knows him as a good and worthy man. Of course such sentiments as these, and those of the Salisbury Herald, find a ready response in the hearts of the machine Democrats, but this surprises nobody, because everybody knows that it has no better sense than to suppose that political parties are formed to win victories, and that unless they organize for that purpose they have no more chance than a feline in hades without claws.

In all gravity, how absurd it is in some Democrats to seek to make capital by heaping obloquy on "the machine." We call upon men, at the beginning of a campaign, to organize, to get us together, to handle us in such manner as to make us most effective, and after the victory is won and they do something displeasing to us; we turn upon them with the cry that they belong to "the machine"—when in fact we all do, the only difference being that they are the engineers while we are the stockholders. We have been reading much of late about "Simmons, Ransom and the machine"—much abuse of the bridge that carried us over, two years ago. The last words the writer remembers having heard uttered by the late William L. Saunders, one of the most skillful politicians and purest patriots the State has ever known, were these: "I had a great believer," said he, "in the saving efficacy of the machine. So, are we. We doff our hat and swear allegiance now to the machine which was set up in the court house here last Saturday with W. D. Alexander, Esq., in charge, and say to him as John S. Wise said to Mahone, 'Lead on, master!' When the Democratic State convention meets and State Chairman Simmons' successor is elected, we shall be ready to take the oath of allegiance to him. We may be able to admire the independence of the Democrat who wishes to do as he pleases, but the machine, but we have no respect for the sense of that one who expects to carry an election without it; and in so far as any Democrat now decries it and seeks to bring it into contempt, just to that extent is he contributing to the disorganization of his party."

—Charlotte Observer.

## STEADY IMPROVEMENT

In Business Interest in the South.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—The Manufacturers' Record, in its weekly review of business conditions in the South says:

The two things that are now attracting notice in Southern business affairs are the great attention that is being given to attracting settlers to the South, already resulting in bringing to this section many Northern and Western farmers and in the sale of extensive tracts of agricultural lands, and the tendency of Western trade to seek a foreign outlet through Southern ports. On the latter subject the entire West seems to be aroused. Many of the new railroad commissions and projected lines that are now before the country seem to be based on the idea that there will be a heavy increase in the shipments of western products through Southern ports instead of through North Atlantic ports as formerly. The effect of this is already seen in the increase in the total value of foreign exports from \$202,900,000 for the eight months ending February 1, 1893, to \$230,200,000 for the eight months ending with February, 1894, the gain being \$27,300,000.

It is also seen in the increase in the total value of gold and silver coin having been \$52,000,000, more than one-half of the whole gain having been from the South. The steady improvement in the business interest of the South is shown in the total bank clearings of the first three months of 1894 as compared with the same period of 1893. The decrease was for seventy-one cities of the country, nearly 33 per cent., but sixteen Southern cities, including Baltimore, show a decrease of only 15 per cent. Out of seventy cities

reported, only five had an increase in clearings, and of these 3 were in the South. The smallest increase in any leading city in the county was Baltimore, a Southern city, where the falling off is 11.6 per cent. only, against 17.9 per cent. at Philadelphia, 19 at Boston, 30 at Detroit, 36 at St. Paul, and 37 at New York.

Three important Southern railroad systems are now undergoing process of reorganization, and a new plan for placing the Georgia Central on a sound basis is being formulated. As a result a marked advance has occurred in various railroad and other securities. Announcement is made of another railroad line in Texas 170 miles long, for which contracts have been let. Southern iron workers are encouraged by the reduction in freight rates and report an increase in orders.

New enterprises of importance noted by the Manufacturers' Record this week include the following: A \$10,000 telephone company, packing house and publishing company in Georgia; a telephone company, irrigation plant and electric power station in Florida, addition to stove factory, ice making plant and mattress factory in Tennessee; a can making works, two water works systems, publishing company, ice making plant and cotton compress company in Texas; a packing house, hardware specialty works, water works system, creosote works and telephone company in Virginia; two electric light plants, a planing mill, two ice making plants, a \$200,000 coal company, a \$500,000 mercantile company and a \$100,000 lumber company in West Virginia; a lumber mill and brick works in Alabama; a distillery and clothing factory in Maryland; an electric light plant, a \$100,000 cotton mill and an addition to cotton mills in North Carolina.

## SILVER AND THE PLATFORM.

A Letter From one Who Has Changed His Mind.

To the Editor of the Atlanta Journal.

The public discussion among my people at this time and the dissatisfaction so generally expressed at President Cleveland's vetoing the Bland coinage bill, has suggested this article.

On account of President Cleveland's pronounced anti-silver position, I was very much opposed to his nomination in 1892. At that time and up to his recent veto message I was a very ardent advocate for free coinage of silver, etc. As proof of this I drew the Democratic platform of our country in 1892, containing the veto silver plank. Until since the free coinage platform to demand the free coinage of silver. But I see plainly now it is only on condition of its being kept on a parity or of equal intrinsic value with gold.

The platform says on the subject: "We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of this country, and to the coinage of gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times, etc." The next section says: "We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money, and a fluctuating currency."

Now from the platform we see there are three plain conditions or prerequisites, one of which must exist before any further coinage of silver is demanded. First. Gold and silver must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value.

Or second. The value of gold and silver coin must be adjusted through international agreement.

Or third. The parity of the two metals must be sustained by such legislation as may be necessary. Evidently this is the true intention of the platform as to silver, after the demand for the repeal of the Sherman law had been complied with.

It is a well known fact generally charged by the people that President Cleveland has violated the currency plank of the Democratic platform by vetoing the Bland coinage bill. We will analyze the platform and see if he has violated or sustained it.

The platform demanded first the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. That has been accomplished. It demands next that if the intrinsic value of gold and silver are equal—or if the value of the two shall have been

adjusted by international agreement—or if the parity of the two metals has been guaranteed by necessary legislation, then the coinage of silver and gold without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage." Did either of the three pre-requisites as named above exist when Mr. Cleveland vetoed the bill? Certainly not. We all know that gold and silver are not intrinsically equal. We also know that the value of the two metals has not been adjusted by international agreement, and we know equally as well that there has not been a single act passed by Congress since the adoption of the platform guaranteeing the parity of the metals.

Now the platform says at least one of these is necessary before any further silver legislation was necessary. The two houses of Congress violated the plain demands of the platform when they passed the Bland bill before first obtaining one or more of the pre-requisites of silver coinage. Mr. Cleveland plainly obeyed the platform in letter and spirit when he vetoed the bill. The platform insists on the policy sustaining the parity of the two metals. Unless one or more of the pre-requisites had existed the Bland bill would have tended directly to destroy that parity. Why? Simply because gold and silver are on a parity now from the fact only that the national treasury pays gold for silver (or its representative treasury notes) on demand and at the option of the holder. Should the treasurer of the United States refuse for one week to pay gold for treasury notes, silver certificates, etc., gold would go to a premium and the parity of the two would be destroyed at once. If I cannot exchange evenly a silver dollar with a gold dollar, the national government will not do this for the citizen itself, we need not expect the citizen to exchange evenly with each other. Had Secretary Carlisle refused to pay gold for currency notes on demand he and Mr. Cleveland would have violated not only the policy of law, but the emphatic demand of the Chicago platform which insists on the parity of the two metals being maintained. Therefore, since the government is prompt to pay gold for silver is the only law that can maintain the parity of the two metals, it follows that the treasury must be supplied with sufficient gold to meet every demand for that metal. The President informs us that there is a little over one hundred millions of gold in the treasury. To be more correct, as I copy from a table published in the Journal of a few days since, it is in round numbers \$109,000,000. Now, (still using the Journal's table) the government's promptness to pay gold for silver is the reason why the South is constantly clamoring for money and why a proper banking system would meet the difficulty. If the planter could borrow money on his growing crop from his local bank and get it in the form of circulating notes which could be put in circulation through his laborers, the South would enjoy a great access of prosperity and the clamor for free silver would cease.

The prejudice against the old state banks was much exaggerated by the financial crisis of 1857 and the general suspension of specie payments, but neither the national banking system nor any other policy or system yet devised by the wit of man has been sufficient to prevent commercial crisis, which result from the abuse of credit. The country will insist in view of the close-knit business relations of all its parts, that any banking currency hereafter issued shall be perfectly secure, uniform in character and redeemable in gold on demand. This might be secured by suspending the ten per cent tax on state banks when they complied with certain specific conditions and were amenable to the supervision of the comptroller of the currency. The moment any bank, whether holding a state or national charter, should violate the conditions of the Federal law, the 10 per cent tax would bring it to a sudden halt.

Any new system which might be devised to supply a scientific and elastic currency to the country should be so framed as to permit an easy transition for the national banks into the new system or preserve their equal privileges until the expiration of their charters. Any system which should give an undue advantage to the new banks and drive the old ones out of the world would result in an embarrassment and disaster which would bring a new financial crisis. The country needs a banking currency, however, and it is none too early to begin to consider the means of providing it.

FOR RENT.

A good sized house on Market street. Good location, and a good well of water. For further particulars apply to Jos Edwards.

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enced, patriotic and determined men as Grover Cleveland.

M. G. SMITH  
Lightfoot, Ga., April 6, 1894  
Racket Store—B. Cohen & Co.

## THE BANKING PROBLEM.

As the United States Investor says, there is no doubt that the U. S. will have to face in earnest in the near future the problem of providing a new currency. The opinion has been expressed in the Investor that the present is not an opportune time to force the issue to a conclusion, and this we are informed is the view of President Cleveland, but this should not deter his careful consideration. Discussion and comparison of views as to the best system will enable Congress to legislate with greater intelligence and wisdom than if the issue were suddenly brought to a head without previous consideration.

The feeling is growing among bankers and economic students who have gotten rid of the old mercantile theories of currency that the issue of bank notes, under proper guarantees of security and with provision for prompt redemption, is the best and most scientific method of meeting the demands of modern business. The idea has been exploded that issues of well-secured paper are the cause of speculation and over-production. They are sometimes the consequence of expanded credit, but they are not the cause of it, and the volume of bank notes at any time outstanding is a mere drop in the bucket to the volume of checks, notes and bank discounts. The excess of such paper is the cause of commercial crisis, but it is not within the power of the government to restrain it.

Bank notes redeemable in gold on demand simply furnish a convenient method of making use of capital. They are little more than checks payable to bearer, except that they are more negotiable from their form and the guarantee of their security. There is greater need for bank notes where banking in its proper sense is least developed than where checks and drafts form the bulk of the medium of exchange. This is the reason why the South is constantly clamoring for money and why a proper banking system would meet the difficulty. If the planter could borrow money on his growing crop from his local bank and get it in the form of circulating notes which could be put in circulation through his laborers, the South would enjoy a great access of prosperity and the clamor for free silver would cease.

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Signs of Improvement.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say: Notwithstanding the manifestly depressing influence on the movement of staple goods, owing to the unseasonably wintry weather of the week, telegrams to Bradstreet from many of the important distributing points contain evidence of renewed activity of influence for improvement. Increasing purchases in leading lines at Savannah, Birmingham, Mobile and Atlanta are features, and consumers at those points are buying more extensively for cash. Collections South are said to show improvement very generally. Encouraging advices are received from the Jacksonville vegetable section, but strawberry shipments are light. No special change is noted at Galveston, Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga or Charleston. Business is fair only at New Orleans, orders received being numerous but small, and transactions in rice most conspicuous.

His Legs are Paralyzed.

Special to the Charlotte Observer.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Gradually the really serious condition of Senator Vance's health is becoming known. He is paralyzed in his legs, in addition to the liver enlargement already mentioned.

No North Carolinians spoke in the caucus, which lasted nearly the whole afternoon and was a spirited affair. The North Carolina Representatives, except Messrs. Crawford and Grady, voted for the victorious proposition to instruct the rules committee to report in favor of counting a quorum. This is the wisest thing the Democratic party in Congress has done since the tariff and seigniorage bills passed the House, and only needs a supplementary rule directing the Speaker to refuse to ask unanimous consent for leaves of absence for other cause than illness when as many as three or four per cent. of the members are absent.

Representative Woodard's bill transferring Chatham, Durham, Moore, Person and Richmond counties to the eastern judicial district, crimes and offences heretofore committed triable in the western, where defendants have been bound over, and giving terms of court at Raleigh on the fourth Monday of May and first Monday of December, was ordered to be reported favorably.

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## WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—It required a session of nearly four hours to-day before the caucus of the House Democrats reached a conclusion looking to a change in the rules which will secure the presence of a quorum.

Two resolutions were adopted. The first was offered by Mr. Bland, of Missouri. It provides for enforcing the law passed in 1856, which forfeits a member's pay for every day he may be absent without leave in cases of sickness.

The second resolution was offered by Mr. DeArmond, of Missouri. This read as follows: Resolved, As the sense of this caucus, that the Committee on Rules should report to the House a rule or an amendment to the rules by means of which members present and not voting may be taken into account in determining the existence or non-existence of a quorum and to compel the attendance of absent members.

The resolution, in other words, is an instruction to the Democratic members of the Committee on Rules to report a rule providing for the counting of a quorum. It was adopted by a vote of 88 to 44.

In addition to the foregoing resolution, Mr. Springer offered a resolution which provided that on the second roll-call members who do not vote shall have the pending business stated to them and if they still decline to vote shall be counted to make a quorum. The principal debate of the afternoon centered about this resolution.

Later in the day Mr. McCree, of Kentucky, offered a resolution relegating the entire matter to the Committee on Rules. The vote on this resolution was taken by tellers and resulted in a tie—64 to 64—whereupon Mr. Holman, chairman of the caucus, cast the deciding vote in favor of the resolution. A ye and nay vote was then taken and the resolution was defeated—59 to 65. A motion was made on the part of some members who opposed any change in the rules, to adjourn, but this was voted down by a large majority.

Prior to the vote on the DeArmond resolution, Mr. Springer withdrew his resolution and announced that he would support that of the gentleman from Missouri.

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by the judiciary committee to-day. The bill will pass as soon as reached in course. The other District Court terms are at Wilmington, first Monday after fourth Monday in April and October; at Newborn, fourth Monday in April and October; at Elizabeth City, third Monday in April and October; the Circuit Court at Raleigh, fourth Monday in May and first Monday in December.

A. P. A. Rancor.

Some of the bigoted preachers in New York have begun to proclaim the principles of the American Protective Association from their pulpits.

One of the class proved his liberal Christian spirit last Sunday by declaring that a man cannot be a good Catholic and a loyal citizen.

This is a liberal on thousands of as true and loyal citizens as can be found within the limits of our country. A man's religious faith has nothing to do with his qualifications as a citizen, in the very foundation of our government lies the guaranty of absolute religious freedom. The very first amendment to the constitution of the United States in its first clause declares that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.

In the third section of the fifth article of the constitution it is stipulated that no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

The spirit of our free institutions is thus clearly set forth and any organization, which is formed for the purpose of making religious belief a test of good citizenship is at war with the principles of our government. There are in all our churches good men and bad. We suppose the average of virtue and excellence in each is about the same, and we believe that the government has as little to fear from one as from another. Commenting on the foolish utterance of the New York bigot which we have quoted, the Philadelphia Record says:

But when have the Irish Catholics of this country (or the German Catholics either) ever betrayed the slightest want of fidelity to this government? When have any of them afforded aid and comfort to its enemies? One of the acknowledged purposes of the A. P. A. is to oppose the election of any Catholic to office in the United States. This is nothing more nor less than a revival of the Know-Nothingism of bad memory. But who ever hears of a Catholic voting for or against a candidate for office because of his religious creed or want of creed? In this respect the Irish Catholics set an example of liberality and freedom from sectarian favoritism and bias which some members of other denominations would do well to imitate.

We do not believe that the masses of the Protestant people in this country have any sympathy with the narrow and proscriptionist spirit of the A. P. A. It is repugnant to every instinct of true Americanism.—Atlanta Journal.

SUNDAY READING.

Longing desire payeth always, though the tongue be silent. If thou art ever longing thou art ever praying. When stayerth prayer? When desire groweth cold.—St. Augustine.

God has made us to feel that we go on to act. If, then, we allow our feelings to be excited, without arising from them, we do mischief to the moral system within us.—J. H. Newman.

Whatever may be the mysteries of life and death, there is one mystery which the cross of Christ reveals to us, and that is the infinite and absolute goodness of God.—Charles Kingsley.

The only joy we have on earth is to love God and to know that God loves us. Oh, when I think that there are some who will die without having tasted even for an hour the happiness of loving God!—Vianney.

Wonderous is the strength of cheerfulness, altogether past calculation its powers of endurance. Efforts to be permanently useful must be uniformly joyous—a spirit all sunshine, graceful from very gladness, beautiful because bright.—Carlyle.

The man who takes things as they come never has any 'go' to him.—Boston Post.

Scene at a home boarding-school—Girls in an up-stairs room, eating ginger anise, apples etc., ball below rings; one girl starts up exclaiming: Come, girls, let's stop eating and go down to supper.—Lipp.